Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. III. *SATURDAY, September* 2, 1820. *No.* 17.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Great Bargains for Cash!

THE Subscriber begs leave to tender his thanks to his former customers, and the public; and hereby informs them that

White Hall store

having honorably escaped from the Sheriff, is again open: and it is hoped that by a respectful attention, and reduced prices, a share of your patronage will again be realized. CENTRE BANK NOTES will be taken at par for goods.

Wm. Curll.

White-Hall August 12, 1820.

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Potter township, Centre county, about the beginning of July, THREE HORSE creatures, viz. One sorrel mare, with her hind legs white; one dark dun horse, about sixteen years old, and a two year old colt, of a bright bay color. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL HUSTON.

July 15, 1820.

Wool Carding.

The subscribers inform their customers and the public in general, that they have repaired their machines with new cards, & that they have employed John Lambert, who is lately from the woolen factory in Lycoming county, to attend them. They feel confident from his long experience in wool carding, they will be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom.

RANKIN & STEEL.

Bellefonte May 11*th* 1820.

N. B. The price per pound for carding will be six cents, if paid on or before the first day of November next: if not paid at or before that time—eight cents

CAUTION.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave his note for thirty dollars to a certain *James Smart*, dated on or about the 25th day of September 1818; and *knowing* that he has not got value received, he hereby cautions all persons against taking an assignment on the same, as he is fully determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

George Johnston.

August 9, 1820.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOTTERY.

FIRST CLASS.

G. W. Waite, Manager

SCHEME.

1	prize	$20,000
1	do.	10,000
2	do.	5,000
10	do.	1,000
6	do.	500
10	do.	200
42	do.	50
7150	do.	6

20,000 Tickets—Prizes all floating and to be drawn in 15 days.

Tickets Six dollars, and

SHARES IN PROPORTION,

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITES'

Truly Fortunate Office,

☞ *South-west corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,*

WHO HAVE PURCHASED

the whole of the above splendid scheme, and who have SOLD and PAID prizes, amounting to

5 Millions of Dollars.

All prizes in the above Lottery, will be paid in GOLD, as soon as demanded.

Orders, inclosing the CASH, will be promptly attended to.

May 25, 1820.

Will be sold, at private Sale,

A valuable tract of wood land, situated in Howard township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Isaac M'Kinney, and Michael Meese, late the estate of James Packer, sr. deceased. TERMS will be made known on application to

Amos Packer.

July 7, 1820.

To be sold at private Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Thomas M'Calmont, Esq. late of Walker township deceased, Will be sold by private sale,

180 acres of land,

between thirty and forty of which are cleared, adjoining lands of James Sterrett and others. For terms apply to,

Francis M'Ewen,
William Smyth,
Executors.

April 11, 1820.

TO PRINTERS.

The establishment of the

"Bellefonte Patriot,"

Is offered for Sale. This establishment holds forth many advantages; and will amply recompence any one who can devote his time and attention to the same. For terms apply by letter, post paid, to

W. BRINDLE.

February 16*th* 1820.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

MAY be had of a tract of land in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Andrew Gregg, esq. formerly the property of Adam Reynolds, dec'd, and now in the tenure of David Wasson, containing upwards of two hundred acres. The land is of a good quality, and in good repair. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to either of the subscribers.

JAMES POTTER,
W. H. PATTERSON.
W. T. FORBIA.

July 8, 1820.

Six cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber the 18th of March an indented apprentice to the boot and shoe making, business, named

GEORGE FLICK,

About nineteen years old, had on when he went away, a green cloth coat and vest fur hat and boots. Whoever brings back said runaway shall have the above reward but no charges paid.

William Kinnear,

LAWS.

THE Laws of Pennsylvania, passed last Session, and the journals of the legislature, are received at this office, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

JOHN RANKIN, *Prothy*

Bellefonte, July 19, 1820.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

RECENTLY established in the city of Philadelphia, have appointed the subscribers a Committee to endeavor to ascertain the number and conditions of persons within the Commonwealth, laboring under these afflictions.

Communications on the subject are therefore solicited, and in order that they may be made in conformity with the views of the Society, it is respectfully suggested that the exact place of residence, and the age and sex of the individual may be stated.

N. CHAPMAN,
W. J. DUANE.
JACOB GRATZ,
P. F. MYER.
CAL'DER IRVIN,

Five Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Sunday the 6th day of August instant, an apprentice to the Tayloring business, named

Stephen Lewis,

aged about 16 years, about 4 feet 3 inches high, black hair, dark eyes, and fair complexion, very talkative, and very mannerly. The above reward will be given to any person who will return him to his master, and all reasonable charges. All persons are cautioned against harboring him under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM WOOD.

Bellefonte, Aug't 22, 1820.

PRINTNG.

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Company.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that an Election for a PRESIDENT, TWELVE MANAGERS, and a TREASURER, of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Road Company, will be held on the first Monday in September next, at the house of Evan Miles in the Borough of Bellefonte between the hours of two and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day.

By order of the Board,

Th. Burnside,

President.

August 2, 1820.

Bank Note Exchange

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	½	per cent dis.
Boston,	2	do
New-Hampshire,	2	do
Connecticut,	2	do
New-York	1	
New-York country notes	4	per ct. dis.
New-Jersey.		
Trenton,	1	per ct. dis.
Mount Holly,	1	do
Cumberland,	1	do
Newark,	1	do
Brunswick Bank,	1	do
Sussex Bank,	1	do
State Bank at Trenton,	1	do
At Elizabethtown	1	do
At Morristown	1	do
At Patterson	1	do
At Brunswick	1	do
Pennsylvania.		
Philadelphia notes,		par
Germantown		do
Easton Bank,		do
Camden		do
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.		
Hulmeville,	2	do
New Hope Bridge,	1	do
Chester county Bank,	3	do
West Chester	1	do
Montgomery county Bank,	1	do
Northampton Bank,	2	do
Farmers Bank of Lancaster,	1	do
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2	do
Reading,	7	do
Susquehanna Bridge	2	do
Marietta,	40	do
Lancaster Trading Company,	1	do
Harrisburg Bank	1	do
Bank at Milton,	18	do
Chambersburg,	2	do
Little York,	2	do
Gettysburg,	2	do
Swatara Bank,	2	do
Silver Lake,	50	do
Pittsburg Notes,	2	do
Green Castle	5	do
Uniontown		no sales
Juniata		no sales
Centre Bank		15 dis.
Huntingdon		40 do.
Agricul. bank of Carlisle		no sales
All the rest of Pennsylvania notes of Incorported banks		25 to 50 dis.
Delaware.		
Old Bank of Delaware	1	perct. dis.
Wilmington & Brandywine	1	do
Maryland.		
Baltimore	1	per ct. dis.
Annapolis and Branches	3	do
Cumberland bank, Allegeny	50	do
Hagerstown	3	do
Elkton,	50	do
Snowhill		not taken.
Somerset and Worster		do
Port Deposit,		do
Virginia.		
Richmond and branches	1	do
District of Columbia,	1	do
Ohio.		
Having lately suspended specie dayments,		no sale.
North Carolina.		
State Bank,	5	do
Newbern, &c.	5	do
South Carolina notes,	2	do

Cure for the Cholera Morbus

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

The most interesting feature, to us, of the late news from Europe, is the excitement produced in France by the passage of an act imposing new tonnage duties on French vessels. From the friendly feeling of this country to France, that act was passed reluctantly, and will be cheerfully suspended, according to the provision it contains authorising that course, when the government of France shall think fit to reciprocate with us the liberality of our commercial regulations The measure seems to have produced there as much sensation as if it had been unexpected. But what else could they have looked for? Our minister to that country had long enough entreated them to listen to reason, and long enough put off by evasive answers. The subjoined extract of a letter from him to the secretary of state, communicated to congress at the last session, shows the ground on which our law passed; and, it is presumed, in the end, France will not disdain to be as wise as England, and, by a relaxation of her system, avail herself of the opportunity now offered to her, of placing herself in our ports on the footing of the most favored nation. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to the Secretary of State, dated, Paris Jan. 20 1820.

"I have now the honor to enclose the copy of Mr. Pasquier's long promised answer on the subject of our commercial relations, which was not received till after I had closed my last despatches to you.

I am confirmed in the opinion, that nothing will be done here until we shall have done justice to ourselves by our own measures. The ministry is, I think, disposed: but they will not act in opposition to the remonstrances of the shipping interest, and of the chambers of commerce, which have been consulted. That of Paris is averse to our proposals.

Indeed, Mr. Pasquier informed me, that that of Bordeaux alone had given an opinion favorable to them."

Antidotes for Poison.—The many cases that occur of poison being taken by mistake or design, induces us to publish the following directions, by an English physician, *J. Johnstone*, M. D. F. R. S. which have met the approbation of an eminent member of the faculty in this country, to whom we submitted them for his opinion. Our brother editors, who are ever ready to lend their presses to the cause of benevolence and humanity will, we trust, further our views by extending the circulation of these directions:

Tren. True Amer.

1. When the preparations of arsenic, mercury, antimony, or of any metal, or when any unknown substance or matter has been swallowed, and there have speedily ensued heat of the mouth and throat, violent pain of the stomach, retching and vomiting; immediately drink plentifully of warm water, with common soap dissolved or scraped into it; two or three quarts of warm water, with from three to four ounces to half a pound of soap will not be too much.

2. When any of the preparations of opium, henbane, nightshade, hemlock, foxglove or stramonium, or any poisonus fungus, mistaken for mushroons, or spiritous liquor in excess, or any other unknown matters have been swallowed, exciting sickness without pain of the stomach or producing giddiness, drowsiness, and sleep, give instantly one tablespoon full of flour of mustard in water, and repeat it in copious draughts of warm water constantly until vomiting takes place. If the person becomes so insensible as not to be easily roused—give the mustard in vinegar instead of water, and rub and shake the body actively and incessantly.

3. When oil of vitirol, spirits of salt, or aqua fortis, have been swallowed or spilt upon the skin, immediately drink, or wash the part with, large quantities of water, and as soon as they can be procured, add soap or potash, or chalk to the water.

A correspondent recommends the free use of the herb SAGE, as a corrective of coldness in the stomach and indigestion, promoting a suitable appetite, improving the sight and hearing and generally conducing to health and long life. These statements are supported by references to ancient writers, and instances of longevity.

"The best preparation," says the Edinburg Dispensatory, "is the infusion of the dry leaves drank as tea; a tincture, or extract made with rectified spirit, taken in proper doses; these contain the whole virtues of the sage: the distilled water and essential oil, only its warmth and aromatic quality. *Boston Palladium.*

Three of the democratic members of congress from Connecticut, Foot, Stevens, and Phelps, who voted for slavery in Missouri, have been left off the ticket of the party of that state. One of the same sect of politicians, from Con. (Edwards) who was absent on the final vote in the house of representatives, has been excused. He represented that he was hungry and stepped out only a short time, to get some refreshment, when the vote was taken. One of his constituents, who had been active in sending forward resolutions to encourage him to persevere in favor of freedom, now proposes, that on a future occasion, his constituents should stuff his pockets with *ginger-bread*, instead of resolutions, in order that his *stomach* may not give out on such an emergency. *York Gaz.*

ALI PACHA.

The paramount authority of the Grand Seignor was never more seriously threatened than it has been by Ali Pacha, the active and courageous bey of Egypt. He has not only thrown off all allegiance to the Sublime Porte, by an open declaration of independence, but has declared war, and has organised a powerful force against the Turkish dynasty; he has even gone so far as to send his spies into Constantinople, and attempt to assassinate the ministers of the sultan who were hostile to his projects.—Very few musselmen chiefs have possessed the character and enterprize of Ali Pacha. Bold, active and enterprising, with a strong mind, well cultivated, and great energy, he has thrown off those restrictions imposed by the Moslem faith and immemorial custom, and has drawn around him Christians of talents and enterprize. He has adopted improved modes of warfare, and of internal improvement; he has completed the canal of Ramanich, on which he employed 30,000 men, and which gives great facility to the commerce of Cairo and the Nile, and has increased and disciplined his army of Mamelukes. The grand Seignor is preparing an army to attack him, but it is a mere effort; for such is the precarious state of Turkish relations with Russia, that if their force is withdrawn from the frontiers or march towards Egypt, it would be the signal of attack from the Muscovites. Ali Pacha posseses the key not only to the Nile, but to the Red sea, and has a check upon all caravans and pilgrims bound to Mecca; his position is, therefore, calculated to create great uneasiness at the Porte, because the usual appeals to the fanaticism of Musselmen have proved unavailing. Russia no doubt is the friend and ally of Ali Pacha, and furnishes means and advice; besides it appears, by European papers that Russia is negociating for a loan of 100 millions of roubles. We shall not be surprised if the long meditated attack on Turkey should be near at hand.

N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

From the National Advocate.

Mr. Editor—I percieve by the weekly bills of mortality, that many persons die with the *Cholera Morbus*, which is very unnecessary because it can be cured. I once had a most violent attack of this disease, so much so, that for three days I suffered to a degree that destroyed all hope of recovery; I sent for an old physician who had served in the continental army—I will cure you says he, and in a *half an hour*, the tone of confidence with which this was said, surprised me—he mixed up the receipt below, and in a half hour I was well. I recommend it therefore with equal confidence, for I have since tried it with equal success. B.

Cure for the Cholera Morbus.

Put one table spoon of *hot ashes*, into a tumbler of old cider, and give the patient three table spoons of it, the cure will ordinarily be effected in half an hour.

Chillicothe (Ohio) July 27.

The Season.—This year has been extremely favorable to the farmer, at least in this part of the state. The harvest is just over: and the labors of the husbandman have never been more liberally repaid.—The crops of wheat and barley, rye and oats, hay and flax, always good in these parts have been this season more than usually abundant; and the Indian corn has never been more promising. Amidst the difficulties of the times, therefore, we enjoy the cheering prospect of being plentifully supplied with the real necessaries of life, although our own extravagance and folly, may have measurably deprived us of many of its luxuries.

Boston August 2.

Whales and the Sea Serpent.—Capt. Lewis just arrived from Portland, saw on his passage here a number of large *whales*; and we have assurances of gentlemen of information and veracity, that the *Sea Serpent*, was distinctly seen from Nahant Cliffs on Saturday last, for more than half an hour. These animals are doubtless in pursuit of the same food—the great quantity of herrings and menhaden, which now abound on our coast.

On Monday four uncommon Bass were caught, with the hook, from the rocks of Nahant—one of them weighing 57 lbs. one 46 lbs. one 39 lbs. and the smallest 22 lbs. They were doubtless, when taken, avoiding being made a luncheon by the Sea Snake.

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.'

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

MARRIED—On the 27th ult. by the Rev. L. W. Ilgen, Mr. *Abraham Krape*, to Miss *Elizabeth Niese*, daughter of Mr. Peter Niess, all of Haines township.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Republican Delegates of Centre and Clearfield counties, convened at the Court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, agreeably to public notice, on Tuesday the 29th day of August 1820,

James Duncan, Esq. was appointed Chairman. and

P. Cambridge, Secretary; after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of the General and State governments, and of the nomination of James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and that of WILLIAM FINDLAY, for Governor; and that we will use all honorable means to promote their respective elections.

Resolved, That as we believe the people to be possessed of sufficient virtue and information, to judge, think, and act for themselves, so do we deprecate Editorial dictatation, and therefore view in its proper light the attempts that have been heretofore made, and are now making, by a few unprincipled *printers*, to a place a man in the chair of State, (Joseph Hiester) whose incapacity and political tergiversations, have long since proclaimed unfit for such an exalted station.

Resolved, That John Kerr and Jacob Kryder, be appointed Conferees, to meet other Conferees from the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin, to fix upon a suitable person to represent this Congressional district in the Congress of the United States, and the said Conferees be instructed to use all honorable means to put *John Brown* in nomination at the said Conference.

Resolved, That the following persons be recommended to the Democratic Republican citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, as worthy of their suffrages for the respective county offices:

Assembly,
WILLIAM SMYTH.

Commissioner,
JACOB BOLLINGER.

Auditor,
JOHN PATTON, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Bellefonte Patriot.

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman.
P. CAMBRIDGE, Secretary.

[BY REQUEST.]

Mr. Editor,

Among the many palpable and groundless falsehoods which the adversaries of Governor Findlay have invented, and published, to deceive the people and destroy his fair fame, one is, that he is a friend to slavery and a slave holder. This was invented by an attorney in Lancaster, and published in Hugh Maxwell's paper there. The same Hugh Maxwell who has been alternately a federalist, a democrat, a schoolman, and all and every thing suited his present purposes—The same Hugh Maxwell whose carcase was very well bastinadoed some years ago in Youngmanstown, by a gentleman there who he had made free to slander in his paper—The same Hugh Maxwell who when driven from that place moved to this town in 1816 and set up a paper called "The Independent Republican," under the wings of the Schoolmen and Federalists, and at their proper costs and charges: but before a year expired eloped and left them to settle the reckoning the best way they could; but that they might have full scope for their charity, left them his wife and family to support on eleemosynary principles. It was in the paper published by this vagabond that the vile slander first appeared, respecting the governor being a slaveholder, and it was prefaced by a warm pathetic philippic against slavery; the writer not being aware, at the time, that it was Joseph Hiester, and not William Findlay, who was the slaveholder, the supporter of slavery, of kidnapping and the slave trade, as fully appears by the journals of the General Assembly of March 1788, page 179, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

If you will be so kind as to publish the following deposition, it will show completely the malignity of the falsehood. Will you at the same time be so good as to publish the certificate from the Records, of Negro George's emancipation. Then sir, if Joseph Hiester's friends can produce such authentic evidence of his benevolence disinterestedness, and aversion to slavery, I am certain you will publish it for them. I have no doubt your readers; of every discription; will like to see the truth—some of Hiester's friends in this county, have been taking considerable pains to circulate the slander about the habeas corpus issued from the court to bring up the body of negress Hannah—it is but fair that both sides should be heard and the whole truth known, even if it should be to the confusion of those who first invented the slander; and of those who have taken such pains to give it circulation, even after they knew it to be false. Your compliance with this request will oblige a number of your

READERS.

HIESTER AND SLAVERY.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.

It could scarcely be conceived that a people who held the slavery of the human species in such abhorrence as do the people of Pennsylvania; could possibly be induced to *make choice of a slave-holder for their chief-magistrate.* Yet such is the degraded fact; a fact which could admit of no paliation were it acknowlged to have been generally known. Pennsylvania stands honorably distinguished for her efforts in the cause of humanity, and has exerted every nerve to put an end to a system which has fixed an eternal strain on the name of republic. It cannot therefore be supposed that a people professing and acting upon such principles, would knowingly make choice of an advocate of slavery, much less of a *slave-holder*, for their first executive officer—that they should hail with the title of *excellency*, a man who acted in direct opposition to their ideas of what is right and just.—This additional trait in the character of the man, whom we are told by his worshipers, "*the people delight to honor*," can no longer be concealed: and to prevent the possibility of denial that William Findlay was a slaveholder in the year 1801, we submit the proof positive. That he is still so, is probable from the tenacity with which he asserted *his right to the body of "Negro Hannah,"* unless death has freed her from her tyrant. It appears that an attempt had been made to procure the liberation of Hannah from the bonds of slavery, in consequence of the words *for life* being omitted in her registry. William Findlay claimed her as his slave for life, and it will be seen by the following decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania that *Hannah* was delivered up to *her master.*

Extract from Judge Yates's reports vol. 3 page 261.

"At a circuit court at Chambersburg, October, 1801. Cham Yates and Smith justices."

"RESPUBLICA *against* WILLIAM FINDLAY, Esq.

On a *habeas corpus and subjiciendum*, the body of negro *Hannah* was brought before the court and the registry was invalid, by reason of her being entered as a slave without the subjoining words *for life.*—In other particulars the registry was strictly formal.

"*Per. cur.* The word *slave*, in its common acception, signifies *ex vi termini*, a perpetual servant; and will be found that it is used in this sense in the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections of the act "for the gradual abolition of slavery." 1 *Dall.* Laws 139. Thus in the 4th section the words are *a servant for years, or life, or a slave*; in the 2d section, *servants for life or slaves, slavery of children* in consequence of the *slavery of their mothers*, &c. are used; and in the 5th section the words are, *negro or servant for life or till the age of* 31 *years*, &c. The registry is clearly good, and the *negro must be remanded to her master.*"

From the Harrisburg Republican.

Whoever will read the foregoing, may have an excellent opportunity of observing how truth may be perverted and the simplest facts so falsified, as to destroy all resemblance to the reality.

In the first place, in order to show the disposition with which the above was penned, we will admit that it might appear from the record that governor Findlay was a slave-holdor in 1801: but the writer infers from this, that he is not only an advocate for slavery, but he is also a *slave-holder at this time*; which is just as reasonable as to say that because a man owned a horse in 1801, he owned him now, although no trace of him could be found in his possession. We shall not however rest the case here; and the facts when fully disclosed, will, (*if any thing can*) put to blush the authors of the calumny.

The woman named in the above record was registered as the slave of *Archibald Irwin*, the father-in-law of Mr. Findlay, on the 30th September, 1780, she being then 12 years old. After Mr. Irwin's death, his widow promised that at her death, the woman should have her freedom; but she becoming impatient Mrs. Irwin sent her to her daughter, under a promise of freedom after a term of years. She remained in Mr. Findlay's family a short time, when some

informality being discovered in the registry, a writ of habeus corpus was taken out by her husband: and the woman being in Mr. Findlay's service, his name placed on the record as the defendant, instead that of her mistress: The court decided that the record was good and the woman was remanded to service. Soon after this she was returned to her mistress by Mr. Findlay, and was afterwards set free.

Mr. Findlay never had one cent's worth of property in her, as a slave, or servant for life. These facts can all be proved with the greatest ease.

While on this subject, it is but justice to remark, that governor Findlay never had any interest in a slave, except one, that he received from his father; whom although he could have sold him for $500, *he was emancipated without any consideration whatever.*

Since our attention has been drawn to this subject, and the season invites a scrutiny into the principles of the candidates for the gubernatorial chair, it may not be amiss to inquire, what are the principles of Joseph Hiester respecting slavery?

In 1788, Joseph Hiester was a member of the legislature; and a law was passed for the abolition of slavery, which will be found in 2d Smith, page 443: The object of which was as recorded in the preamble "to prevent many evils and abuses arising from *evil disposed persons availing themselves of defects in the act for the graduat abolition of slavery.*"

The 2d section declares, that slaves brought into the state shall be free.

Sec. 3. Provides; that slaves or servants for a term of years, shall not be removed out of the state, *without their consent.*

Sec. 5. Directs, that vessels employed in the slave trade shall be forfeited, and inflicts a penalty of 1000 pounds for building fitting out or equiping slave ships, or aiding or abetting therein.

Sec. 6. Provides that slaves or servants for years shall not be separated from their parents, nor a parent from a child, a wife from a husband, nor a husband from a wife, to a greater distance than ten miles, *without their consent.*

Sec. 7. Provides, a punishment for the crime of kidnapping; that is taking by fraud violence or force, any negro or mulatto, out of the state and selling him as a slave.

Such are the salutary and humane provisions of this law; and

JOSEPH HIESTER VOTED AGAINST EVERY ONE OF THEM!!

Whoever doubts, may find his *vote recorded* on the journals of the house of representatives, proceedings of the 28th March, 1788, page 179.

Now if the author of the foregoing extracts from the Pennsylvania Gazette, will substitute the name of *Joseph Hiester*, for that of *William Findlay*, in the article he may have a looking glass that will reflect some solemn truths.

INVESTIGATOR.

MANUMISSION OF NEGRO GEORGE.

Know all men by these presents, that I William Findlay, of the county of Franklin, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that I am by the laws of the said commonwealth, entitled to the services of a negro man, named George, (aged about thirty three years) for and during his natural life: yet, *believing that the principles of slavery are repugnant to those of justice, and totally irreconcileable with that rule, which requires us "to do unto others as we would wish to be done by,"* I do for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, hereby release unto him the said George, all my right interest and claim, or pretensions of claim whatsoever, to his person or services, or to any estate he may hereafter acquire; and he shall hereafter act for himself without any interruption from me, or any person claiming, by, from or under me, and be deemed and taken as absolutely free. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1807.

WM FINDLAY, [L. S.]

Signed and sealed in the presence of us
ROBERT SMITH,
ELIZA SMITH.

Franklin County, ss.

PERSONALLY appeared before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the Peace, in and for the said county of Franklin, *George Cuffe*, negro, and being duly sworn, according to law doth depose and say, that he was liberated by his master WILLIAM FINDLAY, Esq. (the present Gov.) in the year, 1807; that it was *a free and voluntary act on the part of his master;* that he always understood he was opposed to *slavery:* Nor, *was ONE CENT ever given by this deponent to his master for his freedom;* nor was it ever asked for by his master, nor any other equivalent given for his manumission.

GEORGE CUFFE.

SWORN and subscribed before me, at Mercersburg, this 17th day of August, 1820.

WILLIAM M'KINSTRY.

I DO CERTIFY, that Negro George Cuffe was raised by an aunt of mine, and I knew him from his infancy, and always considered him as being a man of strict veracity.

PHILIP DAVIS.

August 17th 1820.

From the New York Evening Post.

The very candid apology of the editors of the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette, for omitting to publish from day to day, a true statement of the existence and progress of the yellow fever in that city, is satisfactory. But what shall we say of the board of health at that place? Let them justify it to their fellow citizens and the public, if they can.

Since yesterday at 4 o'clock, only 1 new case of malignant fever, traced to the infected district, has been reported to the board of health. The weather is cool and pleasant. *Frank. Gaz.*

Robbers caught.—On the 23d ultimo three highway robbers were apprehended, on the military road, 95 miles from Madisonville. The day after their capture, their leader, a man of great muscular strength and desperate courage, burst his cords and attempted his escape; his guard fired on him but missed; and after a chase of a mile one of his pursuers overtook and wounded him. Supposing himself about to die, he made a full disclosure of his guilt, acknowledging that he and his party had fitted out at New Orleans for the highway, and that they had committed several robberies but no murders. The other two seperately made similar confessions; but from some circumstances it is feared they have sealed some of their acts with blood. They are confined in the jail of Monticello, in Mississippi, and are to be tried on the fourth Monday of September. Their names are, Wm. Wilson Robertson, who says he was born in Philadelphia, John Bacon Richardson, born in New York, and Hale Evans, born at Waterford, N. Hampshire.

We are informed that every individual, with their servants despatched by the U. States' government in the ship Elizabeth, to the colony on the coast of Africa, has died. The spot selected is considered as the most unhealthy on the coast. The Tartar left Sierra Leone on the 4th of June.

Charleston Patriot.

The Cadets.—The United States' corps of Cadets, amounting to upwards of two hundred, under the command of Major WORTH, entered our city, by the Ridge road, on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, and marched over Market street bridge to Manhau village, where they have encamped. The corps is remarkably healthy—they appeared in high spirits, and were much gratified with their reception. The City Volunteers, under the command of Colonel BIDDLE, escorted them to their encampment. It is understood they will take up their march early this week on their return to West Point. *A. D. Adv.*

Judging from the number of deaths announced in Savannah, and from other indications it is believed that the season is becoming sickly there. Among the deaths, we find that of Philip Box, late Postmaster of that city, and his wife, both of whom died within four and twenty hours. *ibid.*

The ship America, Rosseter, from Liverpool is below. She was left at Liverpool on the 10th of July to sail in 5 or 6 days, and will probably furnish us with London dates to the 14th of that month. *E. Post.*

R. B. Jones, esq. late American consul at Tripoli, arrived at Boston in the ship Mary, from Marseilles, and has brought home with him three fine Arabian horses.

The important instrument, the constitution of the state of Missouri, was finished on Monday the 17th day of July It is ordered to be printed in English and French.

The convention have decided that the permanent seat of government, after the year 1826, shall be on the Missouri river, and at or near the mouth of the Osage—for the present it remains at St. Louis.

A ludicrous circumstance occurred in Peru, a few days since. A Mr ———, and his family were alarmed in the night by an unusual noise; his wife was despatched to a neighboring house for assistance. On the arrival of his neighbor, the poor man was found standing with his back, not like James Fitz James, against a rock, to fight with desperation, but against the wall ready to die with terror. Upon examining into the cause of the disturbance, it was found to proceed from an *old cat*, who had rather unadvisedly, thrust her head into a mug or pitcher, unable to extricate it, had thus gone about creating a disturbance, and terrifying the poor family with the fear of ghosts and hobgoblins. It may be proper to mention that the cat's head was safely delivered but the operation proved fatal to the unfortunate pitcher which it appears, received the greatest injury in the fright. *Plattsburgh Repr.*

Chilicothe (Ohio) August 10.—Dr Caldwell late of Philadelphia passed through this town a few days ago on his way to Lexington, Ky. which he intends making hereafter his permanent place of residence This gentleman we understand, has been lately engaged in purchasing, in the Atlantic cities, Books. Chemical Apparatus, and other means of instruction, for the medical School of the Transylvania University.

Spontaneous Combustion.—The following instance of spontaneous combustion occured on Saturday last on board the sloop Olive owned by Messrs. Penniman and Parmelee, of this village then lying at Troy. She had on board a large canvass covering, made for the purpose of preserving hay, which she occasionally carried to the New-York market, from the weather. It had a few days before been painted with linseed oil, and after being dried, was rolled closely together, and laid upon the deck. After lying about three hours a smoke was discovered to issue from it, and upon unrolling it, one third part of it was found to be consumed. *Lansingburgh Gaz.*

THE HAZEL TWIG.

Having some weeks since published a Communication from a respectable Correspondent on the extraordinary properties of the Hazel Twig in discovering subterranean Springs of water, and thus been instrumental in bringing this occult subject before the American public: we think it proper to observe that since our first publication many experiments have been made in this and other places, by gentlemen not likely to be deceived themselves, and incapable of deceiving others, which have converted the more credulous, and confounded the most sceptical. The *Lilac* and the *Peach-tree*, are found to possess the same virtue as the witch-hazel.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Trenton American.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on under the firm of STEWART & LYON at Pennsylvania furnace and Sligo Forges is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by Robert T. Stewart.

R. T. STEWART,
JOHN LYON.

August 26, 1820.

Six cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, residing in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th inst.

Jacob Clouse,

an indented apprentice to the farming business, aged about twelve years, small for his age, thin visage, and slim in his person; had on an old hat, homespun linen shirt and trowsers, and halfworn cassimere coat of a drab colour. Whoever will take up said apprentice, and deliver him to his master, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Joseph A. Atlee.

August 29th, 1820

MEETING OF THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE EVANGELIC LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the General Synod of the Evangelic Lutheran Church, in the United States, will assemble on the 4th Sunday in October next, (the 22d of the Month) at Hagerstown, Maryland, when and where all those, both clerical and lay members, who have been elected by the different Synods and Ministering as representatives to the general Synod, are most respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Synods.

GEO. SCHMUCKER, *pr. t.*

N. B. The several printers throughout the different States, will confer a favor on the church by inserting this notice once a month.

LOOK HERE.

A few useful hands will find employment on Clearfield Creek. Inquire for Messrs. HAGE or NOHR.

July 29, 1820.

American Edition, of *Dr. Rees's New Cyclopoedia.*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed to carry into effect an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 9th of February last, to enable the proprietors of the American edition of Dr. Rees's new Cyclopædia, to dispose of the stock of said work by way of Lottery, give notice that the tickets for the said lottery will be ready to be issued on or before the 20th day of August next. The following is the scheme contained in the act for promoting the sciences and useful arts:

200 prizes each consisting of one complete set of the American edition of Dr. Rees's new Cyclopædia, comprizing at least eighty-two numbers, subscription price four dollars per number, amounting to three hundred and twenty-eight dollars,	$65,000
100 prizes, each consisting of a complete set of the same work elegantly bound, at four hundred dollars,	40,000
250 prizes, each consisting of an imperfect set containing at least 30 numbers, at two dollars per number being one half of the present subscription price,	15,000
250 prizes, each consisting of a complete set of all the engravings, making in all twenty-two volumes bound, at one hundred dollars per set,	25,000
300 prizes, each consisting of a complete ancient and modern Atlas coloured and bound in two volumes, fifteen dollars per set,	4,500
700 prizes, each consisting of a complete ancient and modern Atlas at ten dollars per set, plain,	7,000
1000 prizes, each consisting of a number of portraits of American characters given in the work, at ten dollars per number,	10,000
1 prize, consisting of all the copper plates used in the work,	10,000

2,801 Prizes.

5,199 Tickets (or prizes) each entitled to a volume of plates, consisting of at least fifty impressions on the various subjects treated of in the Cyclopædia, at five dollars, 25,995

8000 Tickets at twelve dollars fifty cents each.

ANDREW BAYARD,
GEORGE LATIMER,
SAMUEL MIFFLIN,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
ANDREW PETTIT,
HENRY NIXON,
ANDREW M. PREVOST.
Commissioners.

Philadelphia July 21, 1820.

Attention!

THE taxable inhabitants of Spring township are informed that an opportunity will be afforded them to pay one half of their poor tax, in wheat and Pork. The former will be received, by Mr. *Richard Carey*, at $1 00 per. bushel, and the latter at the fall market price: but this notice shall extend to such only, as raise the above articles of themselves—the cash only will be taken from such as do not.

JOHN FURY,
J. RESIDES.

August 1, 1820.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

Things I do not, and have not known.

A married man I do not know
Who's free from noise and strife,
A single man I do not know
Who would not have a wife.

A woman I have never known
Who would not married be,
A woman I have never known
Who married and was free.

I never knew an aged man
Who truly wish'd to die:
I never knew a youthful man
Who never breathed a sigh.

I never knew an idle man
Whom Satan could not hire;
I never knew a trading man
Who never prov'd a liar.

I never knew a witty man
Who wealthy ever was,
I never knew a simple man
But meddled with the laws.

I never knew a singing man
Who did not relish wine;
I never knew a rhyming man
Who ne'er went out to dine.

A homely maid I never knew
Who so herself believed;
A handsome maid I never knew
Who could not be deceived.

B. B.

THE BLIND OF ONE EYE.

There lived at Babylon in the reign of king Moabdar, a young man named Zadig of a good natural disposition, strengthened and improved by education. Though rich and young he had learned to moderate his passions—had nothing stiff or affected in his behaviour, he did not pretend to examine every action by the strict rules of reason, but was always ready to make a proper allowance for the weakness of mankind. It was a matter of surprise, that notwithstanding his sprightly wit, he never exposed by his raillery those vague, incoherent and noisy discourses, these rash censures, ignorant decisions, course jests and all that empty jingle of words which at Babylon went by the name of conversation. He had learned in the first book of Zoronster, that self-love is a foot-ball swelled with wind, from which when pierced the most terrible tempests issue forth. Above all Zadig never boasted of his conquests among the women nor affected to entertain a contemptible opinion of the fair sex. He was generous and was never afraid of obliging the ungrateful; remembering the grand precept of Zoronster. 'When thou eatest, give to the dogs should they even bite thee.' He was as wise as it is possible for a man to be, for he sought to live with the wise. Instructed in the science of the ancient Chaldeans, he understood the principles of natural philosophy; such as they were then supposed to be; and knew as much of metaphysics as hath ever been known in any age, that is little or nothing at all. He was firmly pursuaded, notwithstanding the new philosophy of the times, that the year consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, and that the sun was in the centre of the world. But when the principal Magi told him, with a haughty and contemptuous air, that his sentiments were of a dangerous tendency, and that it was to be an enemy to the state to believe that the sun revolved around its own axis and that the year, had twelve months, he held his tongue with great modesty and meekness.

Possessed as he was of great riches, and consequently of many friends; blessed with a good constitution, a handsome figure, a mind just and moderate, and a heart noble and sincere he fondly imagined he might easily be happy. He was going to be married to Semira, who in point of beauty, birth and fortune, was the first match in Babylon. He had a real and virtuous affection for this lady, and she loved him with the most passionate fondness. The happy moment had almost arrived, that was to unite them forever in the bands of wedlock, when happening to take a walk together towards one of the gates of Babylon, under the palm trees that adorn the banks of the Euphrates, they saw some men approaching, armed with sabres and arrows. These were the attendants of young Orcan, the ministers nephew, whom his uncle's creatures had flattered into an opinion that he might do every thing with impunity. He had none of the virtues and graces of Zadig; but thinking himself a much more accomplished man, he was enraged to find that the other was preferred before him. This little jealousy, which was merely the effect of his vanity made him imagine that he was desperately in love with Semira; and accordingly he resolved to carry her off—The ravishers seized her; in the violence of the outrage they wounded her, and made the blood flow from a person, the sight of which would have softened the tygers of Mount Imaus. She pierced the heavens with her complaints. She cried out, 'My dear husband, they tear me from the man I adore.'—Regardless of her own danger, she was only concerned for the fate of her dear Zadig, who in the mean time defended himself with all the strength that courage and love could inspire. Assisted only by two slaves, he put the ravishers to flight, and carried home Semira, insensible wounded, and bloody as she was. On opening her eyes and beholding her deliverer, 'O Zadig,' said she, 'I loved thee formerly as my intended husband; I now love thee as the preserver of my honor and my life.' Never was heart more deeply affected than that of Semira. Never did a more charming mouth express more moving sentiments in those glowing words inspired by a sense of the greatest of all favors, and by the most tender transports of a lawful passion. Her wound was light and soon cured. Zadig was more dangerously wounded; an arrow had pierced him near his eye, and penetrated to a considerable depth. Semira wearied heaven with her prayers for the recovery of her lover. Her eyes were constantly bathed in tears; she anxiously waited the happy moment when those of Zadig should meet her's; but an abscess growing on the wounded eye, gave every thing to fear. A messenger was immediately dispatched to Memphis, for the great physician Hermes, who came with a numerous retinue. He visited the patient and declared that he would lose his eye. He even foretold the day and hour when this fatal event would happen. 'Had it been the right eye,' said he, 'I could easily have cured it, but the wound of the left are incurable.' All Babylon lamented the fate of Zadig, and admired the profound knowledge of Hermes. In two days the abscess broke of itself, and Zadig was perfectly cured. Hermes wrote a book to prove that it ought not to have been cured. Zadig did not read it; but as soon as he was able to abroad, he went to pay a visit to her in whom all his hopes of happiness were centered; and for whose sake alone he wished to have eyes. Semira had been in the country for three days past. He learned on the road that the fine lady having openly declared that she had an unconquerable aversion to one-eyed men, had the night before given her hand to Orean. At this news he fell speechless to the ground. His sorrows brought him almost to the brink of the grave. He was long indisposed but reason at length got the better of his affliction; & the severity of his fate served even to console him.

Since, said he, I have suffered so much from the cruel caprice of a woman educated at court, I must now think of marrying the daughter of a citizen. He pitched upon Azora, a lady of the greatest prudence, and of the best family in town. He married her and lived with her three months in all the delights of the most tender union. He only observed that she had a little levity; and was too apt to find that those young men who had the most handsome persons were likewise possessed of the most wit and virtue.

One morning Azora returned from a walk in a terrible passion, uttering the most violent exclamations. 'What aileth thee,' said he, 'my dear spouse?—what is it that can thus have discomposed thee?' 'Alas,' said she, thou wouldst be as much enraged as I am, hadst thou seen what I have just beheld. I have been just to comfort the young widow Cofrous, who within these two days has raised a tomb to her young husband, near the rivulet that washes the skirts of this meadow. She vowed to heaven, in the bitterness of her grief, to remain, at his tomb while the water of the rivulet should continue to run near it. 'Well,' said Zadig, 'she is an excellant woman, and loved her husband with the most sincere affection.' 'Ah,' replied Azora, didst thou but know in what she was employed when I went to wait upon her. 'In what pray beautiful Azora?—was she turning the course of the rivulet? Azora broke out into such long invectives, and loaded the young widow with such bitter reproaches, that Zadig was far from being pleased with such ostentation of virtue.

Zadig had a friend named Cador, one of those men in whom his wife discovered more probity and honor than in others. He made him his confident, and secured his fidelity as much as possible by a considerable present.

Azora having passed two days with a friend in the country returned home on the third. The servant told her, with tears in her eyes, that her husband died suddenly the night before; that they were afraid to send for her on account of this mourful event; and that they had just been depositing his corpse in the tomb of his ancestors. She wept, she tore her hair, and swore she would follow him to the grave.—In the evening Cador begged leave to wait upon her, and joined his tears with hers. Next day they wept less, and dined together. Cador told her that his friend had left him the greatest part of his estate; and that he should think himself extremely happy in sharing his fortune with her. The lady wept, fell into a passion, and at last became more mild and gentle. They sat longer at supper than at dinner.—They now talked with greater confidence. Azora praised the deceased; but owned that he had many failings from which Cador was free.

During supper Cador complained of a violent pain in his side. The lady greatly concerned and eager to serve him, caused all kinds of essences to be brought, with which she anointed him, to try if some of them might not possibly cure him of his pain. She lamented that the great Hermes was not still in Babylon. She even condescended to touch the side in which Cador felt such exquisite pain. 'Art thou subject to this disorder?' said she, with a compassionate air, 'It sometimes brings me replied Cador to the brink of the grave: and there is but one remedy that can give me relief, and that is to apply to my side the nose of a man who is lately dead.' A strange remedy indeed" said Azora. 'Not more strange,' replied he, 'than the sachels of Arnou against the apoplexy.' This reason added to the great merit of the young man at last determined the lady. 'After all,' said she, when my husband shall cross the bridge Tchinavar, in his journey to the other world, the angel Afrael will not refuse him a passage because his nose is a little shorter in the second life than it was in the first.' She then took a razor, went to her husbands tomb, bedewed it with her tears, and drew near to cut off the nose of Zadig, whom she found extended at full length in the tomb. Zadig arose holding his nose with one hand, and putting back the razor with the other, 'Madam,' said he 'dont exclaim so violently against young Cofrou; the project of cutting off my nose is equal to that of turning the courses of the rivulet.'

Zadig found by experience that the first month of marriage is the moon of honey, and the second is the moon of wormwood. He was some time after obliged to repudiate Azora, who became too difficult to be pleased; and he then sought for happiness in the study of nature. 'No man said he 'can be happier than a philsopher, who reads in this great book which God has placed before our eyes. The truth he discovers as his own; he nourishes and exalts his soul; he lives in peace; he fears nothing from men; and his tender spouse will not come to cut off his nose.

ON THIEVING.

A gentleman of reputation and credit long resident at Magadore in Barbary, recounted the following story, which may serve as well to shew the analogy between wicked dispositions, as that there is something like an innate tendency to rob, which may be deemed constitutional:—A Moor detected in theft, was brought before the present Emperor of Morrocco He inflicted the usual punishment, which, was that of having the offender's right hand cut off at the wrist. Before the wound was well healed the Moor was again brought before the Emperor, for a like offence. His imperial majesty became facetious on the occasion, and apologized for his mistake in having before ordered the wrong hand to be cut off; but corrected it and the culprit, by an immediate amputation of the left. In a space of time, almost incredibly short, the same Moor was brought to court for a third robbery—his right foot was lopped off! Still he persisted, and within a year lost both his hands and both his feet Unable then any longer to steal himself he headed a party of his own disposition and having way laid the retinue of his majesty's favorite concubines, pointed out to his associate a camel laden with her jewels, trinkets and other valuable ornaments. On his fifth appearance before the Emperor, for the last transaction his majesty ordered him to be "immediately hanged" and as they led him away, 'Ah! said the Emperor, shaking his head, "what a deal of pain and troublesome journies we should have saved this poor man, if we had begun with him as we now leave off!"

From the Connecticut Courant.

ANECDOTES.

Upon the return to his native State of a Senator in Congress, who had voted for *Slavery*, he met a highly respectable gentleman, and offered him his hand, from which the gentleman immediately turned and declined receiving it. The Senator seemed somewhat astonished that the honor was refused, and asked an explanation: to which the gentleman replied "*I cannot shake hands with a man who has the blood of thousands on his head.*" This was in presence of another Senator who had also voted for Slavery.

After the bill, granting an exclusive Lottery for 5 years for the Bishop's fund in Connecticut had passed the assembly an Episcopalian member remarked, "We claimed a sum of money from the state, and *demanded it as matter of right*, and it was in fact our due. By what you have done you have admitted the right but instead of paying us the money, you have given us *a pack of cards to play for it.*"